REGISTERED No. 79—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,728.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or issued free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
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* a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the "*Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1484 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	November 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	November 1873.
,, Rutnagherry	16	,, Colombo	24
,, Vingorla	16	,, Galle	25
,, Goa	17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	30
,, Mangalore	18		Dec.
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	2
,, Tellicherry	19	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	20	,, Gopalpore	4
,, Cochin	21	,, False Point	5
,, Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

* This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1873.	Leave BUSREH	Nov. 1873.
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Fao	26
,, Gwadur	11	,, Koweit	27
,, Muscat	12	,, Bushire	28
,, Bunder Abbas	14		Dec.
,, Linga	16	,, Linga	3
,, Bahrein	18	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	7
,, Fao	22	,, Gwadur	9
,, Mahomerah	23	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will in connection with the weekly service from England will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

* The Steam ship INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Mitchell, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STRATHCLYDE, arrived from GLASGOW and LONDON, are requested to SEND them FILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the JETTY.

No Claim for Short Delivery, Breakage, &c., will be entertained under any circumstance after the departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pearson.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has secured the right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing to notice many of all kinds before the Public have been fully demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing numbers of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 26th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Soap, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of

1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,237 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Feltham, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

LOMBARDY	2,723 Tons,	November 8th, to Bombay.
JOKHARA	2,933 Tons,	,, 13th, to Bombay.
POONAH	2,419 Tons,	,, 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	,, 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class			5 0 0
Second Class			3 0 0
Third Class			1 8 0
Horses			4 0 0
Carriages			4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. WASSUNTROW SUDANUNDJEE, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Nos. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Superior First and Second Class Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings saved from the Wrecked Ship Montpellier.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Yard near the New Sceneastair Building, a quantity of Superior First and Second Class Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings saved from the Wrecked Ship Montpellier, now lying at Mazagon Bunders:—

A quantity of superior first and second class teak squares, boards, and scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Freehold and coal jewellery, consisting of brooches, earrings, and bracelets, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Boots.

100 Cases of China Preserve.

AT 3 P.M.

1 Kattywar Cow and Female Calf.

AUCTION SALE of Sundry personal Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Major Davidson.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Committee of Adjustment, all the effects of the late Major Davidson, consisting of Books, the same countries, a set of rich star cut glass wares, a handsome turquoise blue and gold dinner service, a dittto breakfast ditto to match, handsome bin painted and gold dessert plates, best plated bottle carry dishes, breakfast and tea service, a set of dish covers containing 4, a pickle stand, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks, cutlery by "Harrison Brothers and Howson" nearly new, a five Chambers' revolver by "Messrs. Mesenaughton," a brass and gilt kerosine lamp, wearing apparels, oilmanstores, cooking utensils, books English japanned tin trunks, portmanteaus, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable English Walnut, Rosewood and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Magnificent Plated, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 Light Chandeliers, by Nash, in mahogany Hair Glasses with console tar les, hanging Lustres, handsome Gilt Table Candelabras, valuable Cooks, first-rate large safe, by Marvin and Co., rich carpets, handsome Vases, Table Ornaments, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., at No. 9, Ballard Road, Byculla.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th and THURSDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Jittakur and His or Shah Hasson bin Goolam Mohidin Rogay, the Executors of a certain Indenture of Settlement, dated the 23rd January 1871, and with the sanction of the High Court of Bombay, the valuable Household Furniture, the same comprises rich table-ware, dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as 9 water curry dishes, crust and egg frames, tea set, biscuit baskets, round salvers, a mahogany case containing a set of electroplated spoons and forks table and chamber candlesticks, a first rate double-barrelled gun by "W. Watson and Son," richly carved furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 5 pieces, sideboard, dining room chairs, plated dish bin branched wall shades, glass bottomed lamps, rich and richly carved circular tables with marble tops, English mahogany and richly carved reception and Divan couches, handsome gilt drawing-room chairs, rich hall carpets, magnificent 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 light chandeliers, handsome plated argand lamps made to order, splendid pier glasses with console tables, hand-some gilt table, candelabras, water colour paintings, gilt teapoys, handsome rosewood chiffoniers, pier tables, handsome regulation going 14 days clocks, mechanical pictures, a first-rate large musical box playing 10 tunes with drum bells and harmonium, rich vases, and table ornaments, canaries in cages, English mahogany and richly carved bedsteads, chiffoniers, wash hand stands, English mahogany cupboard, a handsome cheval glass, walnutwood chest of drawers, a first-rate large iron safe by Marvin & Co., chairs, large rich jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built light Open Carriage, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of English Harness, Plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned places, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of Lieut.-Colonel Creagh.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

ON WEDNE DAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Accountant General, Bombay, at his Office, at the rear of the New Secretariat Building, a quantity of Office Furniture such as Blackwood and Teakwood Small Desks, Desks, Pigeon Holes, Chairs, waste paper and Sundry other miscellaneous articles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Inland—Ireland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadenting for the Teeth Frot-ch-oirs, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crockets.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

SOLOMON'S SWORD,

on

NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,

AND THE OPERA OF

LEILA AND MEJNOON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY

OF THE

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

TO-DAY THE PAINTINGS WILL BE OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES PREVIOUS TO THEIR BEING PACKED.

LOW & LOFFLER,
MANAGERS.

NOTICE.—KEROBA NARAYEN BHENDY, Manager of the Temple of SHREE LUXUMEE VENKUTESH, near the Ba ar Gates, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, requests the ATTENDANCE of all the HINDU GODS at RATH JATRA, which will take place on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, between 6 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place. 8th November 1873.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARR, or through E. MANECKJEE, No. 1, Fowl Depot, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Crawford Markets, Fowl Depot.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

BOILER INSPECTION BILL.—NOTICE.—A MEMORIAL to the VICEROY, asking him to withhold assent to the BOILER and PRIME MOVERS' INSPECTION BILL, No. 7 of 1873, is lying at the following Offices for Signature. The Public generally interested will please sign the said Memorial:—

Messrs. MANOCKJEE PETIT'S OFFICE.
,, FORBES & Co.'s OFFICE.
,, GAUDUM & Co.'s OFFICE.
,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.'s OFFICE.
,, GREEN'S, COTTON & Co.'s OFFICE.
,, W. NICOL & Co.'s OFFICE.

JAMES ASPIN,
Honorary Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1873 of OYER and TERMINER, for the GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of Nov., next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Offences, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and for the Inquiry, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend on the said time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and duties appertain to be done.—Dated the 24th day of October 1873, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on complimentals of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 394, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech loading revolvers.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.

Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchito-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effect, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A powerful tonic in all cases of Debility, Nervousness, Boils, Poverty of the Blood. By its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored. Per Bottle Rs. 2 and 3-12.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle: it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

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MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL,
BY DORABJEE SORABJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

NOTICES.

A NOVELTY.

THE "MACKLIN" DOUBLE POCKET CHESS-BOARD, of new and novel design, especially suitable for play while TRAVELLING, the Board only needing the support of the hand. A Game may be broken off—the Board placed in the pocket—and the Game resumed at any convenient opportunity.

Price of the Double Board complete in Case, with Men, &c., for cash, Rs. 4.

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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always in view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Mahseran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., beg to remind Subscribers that Subscriptions for the ensuing year should be renewed in course of the current month, so that the renewal order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

T. V. & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their Revised Price List on application.

They take this opportunity to notify that the P. & O. Company are at present bringing cargo to Bombay only *once a Fortnight*, consequently the *Periodicals* cannot always be delivered so soon as hitherto.

This of course does not apply to *Newspapers* or anything sent by post from England direct.

THACKER, VINING, & CO

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ergatpoora	Railway

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly altered in rates, but there are many buyers of demand Bank Bills and short-dated Credits.

Government Securities are weak at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅝d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10⅞ to 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s 10⅛d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9 11/16
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99⅞
Do demand	100⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	224½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111
Four & half per cents.	106 14/16 to 107
Four per cent.	105 1/16 to ¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	59½ to 59¾
Gold Leo	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE steamer Cella filled up by native speculators, at £2-15-0, 300 tons dates, 200 tons wheat, balance measurement complete 29th inst. Cotton scarce, rates nominal both by sail and steam.

The steamer Strathclyde accepted £2-15-0 for a full cargo to Liverpool, with concession in rates for broken stowage, &c., reducing rate to about £2-12-6. There are now three steamers taken up by native speculators for Liverpool, and how they are to find measurement cargo for them in the present depressed state of the home cotton market remains to be seen.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oil cake	£1 16s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d., nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET dull for Spinning shares with many sellers at quoted rates. Bank of Bombay and Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
32,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,000
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	-5/ nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	203
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8/10	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	17 1/16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6/5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 64	Colaba Land Co.	1,385
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	161
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

625	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,760
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,925
300	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,330
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dharumsey Spinning	1,825
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,700
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,290
500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,445
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,330
900	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,800
600	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,300
800	1,000	1,402	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,560
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,250	100p.s	Apollo Press Co.	5 9 9
200	2,000	all	200p.s	Bombay Press Co.	1,025
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
572	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	650
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,050
950	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,470
353	9,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,200
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
308	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,487	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	560
120	2,500	750	125 p.c	Princeof Wales Press	1,850
200	1,000	all	...	Reasoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	430
198	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
156	850	all	80 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
456	1,000	all	80 p.c	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods remains steady, and prices show no change whatever. The demand for Turkey Red Goods shows much improvement, but there is no quotable change in prices as yet. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,200	pieces	Grey Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	Rs.	2 2 6
750	,,	,, Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 14 0
500	,,	,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	,,	5 10 0
900	,,	,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	,,	6 7 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 2 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 11 6
500	,,	White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 3 6
600	,,	,, Dhoties	45 in. 10 yds.	,,	4 8 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of Thursday's date report the Liverpool market as closing dull, and quote Fair Dhollerah at 5¾d. per lb. The market here closed extremely dull, and prices were ruling in favour of buyers. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	Bhownuggur	Rs. 170
25 ,,	Dholleral	,, 177
25 ,,	Khandesh	,, 177
100 ,,	Dollerah (15 days)	,, 183
50 ,,	New Julgaum	,, 2,3

YARNS.

The market for most counts of Grey remains very quiet, and to effect sales lower rates would have to be accepted. No sales have yesterday come to our notice.

METALS.

There is a good demand for most kinds of Metals, and prices are well maintained. The following sales are reported :—

400 cwts.	Copper Braziers	Rs. 56½ per cwt.
400 ,,	Spelter English	,, ,, 19½ ,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 1st November 1873.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	103,269 15 6
Merchandize	239,629 5 0
Electric Telegraph	788 0 6
Municipal Trains, &c.	640 0 0
Total Rs.	344,347 5 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	Total Rs. 250,772 0 8
Increase Rs.	93,575 4 4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Assyria (s)	Howell	Calcutta, Oct. 11.
	Corvette Infante D. Joas	Viegas	Goa, November 5.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Northern Queen	MacMillon	London via Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer India, Henderson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Marie, Guguen, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Geelong, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Assyria to Coast, Calcutta, &c.
Steamer Euphrates, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Caldingham, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL

Nov. 3 Lochgoil ..... Waterston ..... Rio, September 6.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 4 Bagdad (s) ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 4 Province (s) ..... Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Killarney, s—4 casks hardware, Fajeelally Moosabhoy ; 14 packages claret, G R Purvis.
Cella, s—850 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 1 case thread, Heptoola Tyabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel, s—7 packages glassware, Dadabhoy Cowasjee ; 64 casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 210 casks pale ale, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody ; 10 cases provisions, 4 cases cigars and 2 cases boots, Heredia and Co ; 1 case toys, 1 case quinine, and 4 cases slate pencil, Muleckjee Keekabhoy ; 150 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
British Sceptre, 1,500 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Rajpoot—79 cases beer, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s—2 cases eau de cologne, Framjee Ardaseer Davar.

DAILY EXPORTS—7TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shalpore—22 bales wool, Megraj Methalall.
Aretusa, s—190 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 116 bales cotton, Heerabail Chiniram.
Geelong, s—250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Australia, s—60 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 44 bales cotton, Ralli Brother ; 6 bales cotton, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
Arthur, s—2½ bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 28 bales cotton, Lilladher Luckomsey and Co ; 25 bales wool, Nurotumdass Nanabhoy ; 76 bales wool, Hurjeevun Vussonjee ; 51 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee ; 76 bales cotton, Lill adhur Mooljee ; 27 bales wool, Vizbookandass Amrootlall.
Ceila, s—25 cases hingdha, Framjee, Sealy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s—67 pieces E teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed ; 6 cases chundrees, Khakeybhoy Nensey ; 46 cases mother o'pearl shells, Cassombhoy Nanjee ; 416 pieces E teeth, Monsookram Kooberdass ; 419 pieces E teeth, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhuson Sons and Co.
Geelong, s—1,800 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia, s—150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aretusa, s—15 pots rosa oil, Syed Husen Bugdadee.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s—200 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Blood, Major, 6th Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Poona.
Covey, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 6.

Spurway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, on Kurrachee.
Smith, Major, 18th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.
MacGregor, Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Bell, Captain, Madras Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Mominabad.
Doria, Colonel, Madras 35th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

NOVEMBER 7.

Johnson, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Surat.
Candy, Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Deolalee Depot.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 7.

Wargan, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Vaughan, Major, 17th Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Kurumba, 30th October 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

92nd Highlanders—Lieut Robert Henry Oxley to be Adjt, vice M'Ewen, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 12th Oct 1873.

Lieut Patrick Francis Robertson to be Instructor of Musketry vice Oxley, appointed Adjt, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 12th Oct 1873.

7th N I—Capt F C W Drummond, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Wing Officer, vice Worsley, appointed Second in Command. Dated 18th Oct 1873.

Capt B G Vyvyan, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Drummond. Dated 18th Oct 1873.

Capt G Logan, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Vyvyan. Dated 18th Oct 1873.

10th N I—Lieut A M'L Mills, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Chambers, appointed Station Staff Officer at Sangor. Dated 14th Oct 1873.

Lieut C H V Garbett, 5th Lancers, a candidate for the El S C, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Mills. Dated 14th Oct 1873.

30th N I—Lieut St J F Michell, 5th Lancers, a candidate for the El S C, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Farwell, appointed Station Staff Officer. Dated 23rd Oct 1873.

3th N I—Capt J C F Gordon, 38th Regiment, a candidate for the El S C, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Whish, who has rejoined the 83th L I. Dated 23rd Oct 1873.

Lieut and Quartermaster Edward Wyvyan, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Gifford, vacated. Dated 18th Oct 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

106th Regt—Lieut H Bailey to be Capt, from the 2nd Oct 1873.

107th Regt—Capt F J Rogers to rank as Capt from the 29th June 1867.

Medical Department British Service—Surg J A Scott, R H A, to be Surg Maj from the 11th Oct 1871.

Surg J B Hamilton, M D, R A, to be Surg Maj, from the 19th January 1872.

Col H E Drew, Staff Corps, is transferred from Umritsur to Ferozepore, for general duty.

Lieut Col H A Rooke, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Cawnpore, for general duty.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 4th Sept 1873, appointing, consequent on the departure on leave to England of Capt E L Robertson, Dep Asst Adjt Genl for musketry, and there being no qualified Captain available, Lieut G E Langford 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot, to officiate temporarily as Dep Asst Adjt General for Musketry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd Sept 1873.

Lahore Division order, dated the 17th Oct 1873, directing Surgn Maj E C Thorp, M D, to proceed to Morar, for duty with the 34th N I.

Presidency District order, dated the 13th Oct 1873, directing Surgn M D Moriarty, M D, to proceed to Cachar for duty with the 3rd N I.

Jubbulpore District order, dated the 18th Oct 1873, directing Surgn G J H Evatt, M D, doing duty with 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, to assume medical charge of the Rest camp at Jubbulpore.

Lucknow Brigade order, dated the 28th Feb 1873, directing Surgn B J Jasdowski, M D, to proceed to Fort Muchee Bhawun, and assume medical charge of the duties there.

1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers—Regimental order, dated the 7th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut H R Gall to be Asst Instructor of Musketry to the battalion, vice Lieut C H Broad, gazetted Instructor of Musketry.

3rd Goorkhas—Regimental order, dated the 10th Dec 1872, making the following officiating appointments in the room of Maj C H S Scott, offg Wing Officer, proceeding to join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdul, as an Asst Adjt Genl of Division :—

Capt L Smith, 2nd Wing Subaltern and offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt E D Smith, offg 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, in room of Capt L Smith.

[These appointments had effect from the 10th December 1872 to 9th March 1873.]

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 5th November, 1873.

Cells as per subjoined list have been constituted Garrison Cells, and will henceforth be used as such, under the orders of officers Commanding Stations :—

Mhow	10	Cells.
Neemuch	12	,,
Nusseerabad	10	,,
Kurrachee	6	,,
Hydrabad	12	,,
Baugaum	8	,,
Colaba	6	,,
Aden	10	,,

The Quartermaster General will indicate to officers Commanding the Stations named the particular Cells allotted for the above purpose.

Surgn B K Golan, Indian Medical Service, will, on being relieved of the officiating medical charge of the 29th N I, be placed on general duty, Bombay.

Surgn Maj E F Wheatley, Indian Medical Service, is transferred temporarily from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Northern Division, and will travel by rail at the public expense.

The Director General of Military Education having sanctioned an exchange of school-mistresses between the 6th Brigade R A and schoolmistress Brown 6th Brigade R A and schoolmistress Berry 13th Brigade R A, Mrs Brown is directed to proceed and join her Brigade at Meean Meer.

G O C No. 225, 2nd April last, posting Lieut Col C M W Mercer to the 9th Brigade R A is cancelled.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Surg Maj B T Giraud, general duty, Poona, to the medical charge 7th Foot.

Surg Maj T K Birnie, Colaba Sanitarium, to the medical charge 83rd Foot.

Surg Maj J Kinahan, general duty, Presidency, to the medical charge Colaba Sanitarium.

Surg Maj Birnie will travel by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

39th Foot.—Lieut A M LeM T Le-Marchant, to England, per 1st Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot.—Grmr W Sibbald, to England, per 1st Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

103th Foot.—Capt W F Worster, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Lieut Col G D Eales, Wing Officer 25th Regiment N L I, from 16th Oct to 30th Nov 1873, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

Army Medical Department.—Surg J D Sainter, to England per 1st Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Department.—Vet Surg F F Constant, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	Arrives.	Arrives.	Packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 10	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.	
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
Australian	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after	packet.	
China	,, 18	4-30 P.M.			
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.	
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.	

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Tch postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route nd conformin s conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	Nov. 17	Monday	Dec. 8
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 15
,,	Dec. 1	,,	,, 22
		,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

10th Nov. 1873.	28th Nov. 1873.	15th Dec. 1873.
14th ,, ,,	1st Dec. ,,	*22nd ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
21st ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,	30th ,, ,,
24th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

*Persian Gulf steamers.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and there by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday, November 24.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the curren year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Tuesday	Nov. 18	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	Dec. 2	,,	,, 30
		,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remainine months of the present year :—

Saturday	Nov. 15	Saturday	Dec. 13

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Ecutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	*6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 1 anna. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,, 24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,, 14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,, 5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,, 1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HOUGHTON—MAYHEW—October 25th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Wats n, Colonel W. R. Houghton, Bombay Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Mary (Minn e), youngest daughter of the late Alfred Mayhew, of Sydney House, Kew, and niece of R. J. O'Flaherty, Esq., C. B., I. G. of Hospitals H. M.'s British Forces.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—October 28th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of S. Harvey James, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

JENKINSON—November 3rd, at Saharunpore, the wife of E. G. Jenkinson, C. S., of a daughter.

MADGE—October 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. C. Madge, Government Secretariat, N. W. P., P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—GIBSON—November 4th, at Colombo, Ceylon Charles A. B. Anderson, of Kelly Den, Assam, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Gibson, Esq., of Downicken, Forfarshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

BONNAUD—November 4th, at No. 5 Middleton Row, Calcutta, of asthenia, Peter Bonnaud, formerly Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, aged 67 years.

ORAM—November 4th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Julia Oram, relict of the late George Oram, Esq., of Kishnaghur, aged 55 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I AM sorry to hear that a young officer belonging to the Royal Artillery is to be tried by court-martial next week in Bombay. The charges concern certain money transactions in which the young fellow is said to have been involved, Colonel Cooper will be Judge Advocate-General at the trial. The affair is causing a good deal of regret among military circles, partly for the officer's sake and partly for his father's. The latter is one of the most distinguished officers in the British army—as well-known for his bravery during the Crimea as for his excellence as an officer since. More than this I cannot say about the affair at present.

A CORRESPONDENT sends me the following Notes and Queries :—

Hotels.—How is it that hotel-keepers seem unable to understand that if they wish to prosper they should keep the best things? Most visitors would prefer paying extra for what is really good, and yet in what are called first-class hotels, liquors and wines of inferior quality are sold. Another mistake often made is to keep an inferior cook because he is cheap. This is false economy, for it is surely better to pay double wages to a thoroughly good cook and thus probably double the number of visitors. Reputation is the great thing to ensure success in hotel-keeping, and the sooner this is understood the better it will be for all.

Churches.—On Sunday I went to the Cathedral in the morning, and never witnessed such a melancholy exhibition. It is simply a disgrace that a Cathedral of a presidency town should not possess a better choir than Bombay does. Why not take some boys from the Byculla Schools? These seem to possess many good voices, and the service at Byculla Church last Sunday was a treat after the Cathedral.

Painting.—The exhibition of pictures at the Town Hall is well worth the 8 as. charged for admittance. I would recommend lovers of art to pay it a visit.

Matheran.—A suggestion to the Superintendent. Put railings near the points. I have seen children walking in most dangerous proximity to the edges. A false step would send them over the principice. If the lanes here could be watered it would be a good thing.

Native Languages.—Some people wish English to be the language of all India and others Hindi. As the wish of neither class is likely to be gratified for a long time to come, cannot Government simplify the labour of those who are ended-mined to learn the vernaculars by ordering every one to write each word separately as it is done in English? The present custom of joining and jumbling words together is most senseless, and adds much to the difficulty of reading native letters &c. English would be much more difficult for natives if it is written in this way!

[redacted]AM sorry to hear that the Fine Arts Exhibition in the Town Hall has proved a failure, and is to-day Messrs. Low and Loffler will pack their collection and prepare for a journey with it to Australia, where they hope to meet with better appreciation than India has afforded. They have been disagreeably disenchanted in their ideas of the golden East. The story is well known about a German, a Frenchman, and an Englishman being asked to write a description of a camel—the Frenchman going off to the Jardin des Plantes, and the Englishman to the wilds of Africa to study the animal in the flesh, while the German retired to his room for several days in order to evolve a camel from his inner consciousness. I am afraid Messrs. Low and Loffler have been evolving ideas of India's generosity and enthusiasm about the Fine Arts from their inner consciousness. Had they inquired carefully before they came here they might have learned that Bombay is now all but penniless, and that despite all that has been said about the elevation of the native mind into a "a diviner air, a purer ether" of æsthetics, a love of Fine Arts has not yet been very successfully inculcated in the minds of India's wealthy natives. I have been told that during the Exhibition only one native gentleman made anything like an overture to be a purchaser. He collected a lot of the biggest pictures, and asked how much they would cost altogether. He was told they were valued at three or four thousand rupees. He offered Rs. 700 or Rs. 800, and remarked that one picture was just as good as another to him, if it only had a frame with plenty of gilt upon it. It is not necessary to say that Messrs. Low and Loffler did not find a purchaser in this gentleman.

THE Wuttundar Bill seems at last to have got into the fair way of becoming an Act—a condition which at one time seemed to be as remote as ever was the realisation of Mr. Mantilini's threat of becoming a "demd body." It has puzzled a good many persons in Bombay, to whom it always seemed a series of gunpowder plots and conundrums. Mr. Rogers was credited with no ordinary amount of capacity when it became apparent that he understood it. I have heard it suggested that the Wuttundar Bill would be a capital text book in logic and definitions for native students. Take, for instance, a wuttundar, and define it according to the discussions on the Bill or according to the terms of the Bill itself. Why, the moment you attempt to do so, you become overwhelmed with the conviction that a wuttundar is the identical Cerberus of Mrs. Malaprop—"three gentlemen at once." He may, or may have been, an officiator entitled to serve, a representative, or even a principal wuttundar, or he may even have been (so far as I can make out) a wuttundar without any business to serve at all. I have remarked one Bombay gentleman very much of late. He is not the man he was. He is reserved and desperate-looking at times. Listening to his mutterings, I have heard him speak of wuttuns, and the mystery was at once cleared up—he had wuttun on the brain. One night I saw him scribbling at the Bunder. When he commenced he looked as if he were about to shout "Eureka!" but after a few minutes he threw down the paper and fled with the most horror-stricken face I ever saw. I picked up the paper, and upon it found the following definitions :—

A "Wuttundar" is a person holding a wuttun or a part thereof.

A "Wuttun" is an estate held wholly or in part by a "Wuttundar."

IT is curious how people get nicknamed at times, despite their inborn hauteur, which always resents familiarity. How did aristocratic young Percy Howard Fitzwygram Villiers become "Luximon" at the mess and in the field? It arose in this way. P. H. F. Villiers when he first came out to India was adventurous and full of love for sport. Fishing was his particular delight, and how to indulge in that pastime so as to derive the greatest amount of pleasure from it became his earnest study. It at last occurred to him that the best way to enjoy native fishing was to fish like a native. Accordingly, Percy Howard Fitzwygram surmounted his grandly chiselled features with a pugree of many snowy-folds, swathed his limbs in a langootie, and bared his shoulders to the brunt of day. Then he sallied forth, and for many days switched the nullahs and all the streamlets he could find. The natives wondered at the eccentric sahib, and at the patience which was expressed on his face, for

"He fished and switch'd from morn till night,
But ne'er a fin caught he."

After three months' labour his industry was rewarded—he caught a fish three or four inches long. The news flew like wildfire among the natives, who in daily watching him considered that the honour of the south of India would be at stake if he did not catch a fish soon. Surreptitiously he had been called "Luximon Sahib," but his success now unbound the tongues of the natives, and "Luximon Sahib" was spoken of loudly far and near. The name soon permeated the mess, found its way into the field, and became notorious in private life, and hence it is that the patrician Percy Howard Fitzwygram Villiers is known at this day as "Luximon." The moral is that if you do not wish to be called Luximon, do not go a-fishing like a native.

I HAVE rare good news for Bombayites. The Italian Concert Company is now a fact, and the eight artists composing it will arrive here by the next Rubattino steamer. The first concert will be held on or about the 25th instant. The prices of admission will be very reasonable, I think. The Company will give two performances each week, once in the Fort and once at Cumballa Hill, where a lady, who is well known herself as a charming vocalist, has generously granted the use of Altamont. For the twelve Fort concerts, the season ticket for one person will be Rs. 30; for two persons, Rs. 50; and for three, Rs. 60. For the series of Altamont concerts the charge for a single ticket will be Rs. 40; for a double ticket, Rs. 70; for a "treble" ticket, Rs. 90. Besides this, tickets available for both concerts will be issued at the following rates: For one person, Rs 60; two Rs. 100; and three, Rs. 125. Moreover, Chiarini's Circus will commence operations on the 20th, and stay here for two months. However, I have kept the *bonne bouche* to the last. Madame Arabella Goddard is going to perform in Bombay. Yesterday she performed in Colombo, and when she will arrive in Bombay depends upon whether she proceeds first to Madras and Bangalore. When Madame Goddard started on her tour to Australia she had no intention of visiting India, but now that she has resolved to come here and delight us I hope the pagoda tree will be shaken liberally at her feet. No greater musical artiste than Madame Goddard has ever visited the East. I suppose that at this moment she is the finest pianiste in the world—not even Charles Hallé excelling her. I believe that it is her intention to visit India and China before she goes to America, and after making the grand tour it is just doubtful whether she will not retire from a professional life which she has contributed so much to adorn. She will not come here alone, but will be accompanied by Signor Sugini, a name not unknown in Europe as belonging to a leading basso of tremendous vocal capabilities. The Australians look upon him as one of the finest operatic singers they have ever heard in Australia. Mrs. Smythe will also be of the company. If I mistake not this lady has already warbled in Bombay to some effect. There, now, is not that a budget of good news for you! So say thankye to your "Tatler."

A PARAGRAPH in the last "Tatler" has caused me a great deal of concern. A number of decent people thought it was *their* street that was alluded to, whereas it was not *that* street I meant at all, but quite another one. Although the characters mentioned in the paragraph were entirely imaginary, there have not been wanting people who knew everybody who was alluded to—of course they did—just trust their sharpness!—and there were also some "kind friends" of the people supposed to be referred to who took particular care to draw their attention to the important fact that the "Tatler" had been abusing and spitefully using them—that is, "the people supposed to be alluded to" aforesaid. Walking peacefully the other night by the seashore, dividing my raptures between the town band and the moon, I heard a voice, "Hullo, old Greyhead! I'm sorry you got into that mess!" Calling for an explanation from Jones—for the the voice belonged to him—he horrified me with a circumstantial account of how at least a dozen enraged parents had "walked into me" literally "tooth and nail;" how I had been confined to bed for three days and three nights in consequence of my injuries; and how some melancholy writers had heard of the affecting circumstances and were going to print them. "Go," said I to Jones, "and proclaim my safety—make everybody happy." He had scarcely disappeared, when I became conscious of a bold, glittering, imperious eye surveying me through a sparkling pair of spectacles. It was the Melancholy Horseman! No mistake about it! There stood the ghorawallah at the head of the fiery steed—there stood the other at the tail—a noble, beautiful group, was it not, O chaste moon! The Melancholy Horseman was taking notes about me. I at once knew that he was going to transmit to posterity a description of my patrician features which would transcend the rapt account of the fascinations of the beauteous, the gazelle like, the Dadu Fuloockssoor! I smiled at his noble ambition, and gave him to understand by my expression of benignity that I was not displeased with his attentions. Suddenly his "Tartar of the Ukraine breed," notwithstanding the exertions of the man at the tail to hold it back, gave a magnificent bound forward, fully three inches in length, and the next second I saw a note-book flying through the air and a pair of legs disappearing over the restive animal's side. The Melancholy Horseman had fallen—how awful—stricken down in a moment of the most sanguine inspiration! I rushed forward and picked him up, and placed him on his steed once more. "Noble Tatler," he murmured, "how can I show my gratitude to you for this ere timely hassistance?" "Sir," I replied significantly, "in your forthcoming epic mention that it was not *that* street which I meant but the *other* one! and please say no more about the violet-coloured faces of the Bombay football players!" He promised to do so, and the last I saw of the noble group was the steed getting in the way of a buggywallah and afterwards nearly walking through a carriage window.

WHAT are all the honourable traditions of Briton worth in India? what the records of their enterprise in engineering or in pulling a dense mass of people from darkness into comparative light? Why, nothing. Their enterprise in engineering simply shows their desire to burrow into the bowels of the country for the purpose of stealing its wealth, and as for what they have done in educating the native, it has been but a mere scheme to further the same selfish object. The country has obtained no good from Englishmen. By all means let them be spat upon by every cur that chooses to return to its—well, no matter what. The colour of the Englishman condemns him; that of the native is his greatest source of glory. The Englishmen are a grand and brave race, who did a thing the admiration of the world when they took possession of so vast an Empire as Hindostan!—is that what you say? Bah! It was nothing more than fate that helped them, and if kismut had only been with us, who knows but in a few years after that man Clive set foot in Madras the Hindoo would have swallowed up the distance between his country and England and taken the Christian in chains? Englishman's might indeed! Do they not bully the mild Hindoo, who sits down between the furrows of his rough-ploughed field and bows his head pitifully at the foot of the brutal Sahib? Does the official Englishman not thrash and fearfully abuse the people of the soil when the mock terrors of the law are not immediately before him to frighten his cowardly disposition, and restrain his sanguinary hand? Do his terrible and melancholy immoralities not stand in despicable contrast with the purity of purpose, the honour, the courage, the lofty unselfish spirit which are the characteristics of the native! What is that you say?—that the other day in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay one of the native members made such statements about the cruelties inflicted by Marwarries upon their servants that Sir Philip Wodehouse asked in helpless surprise, "Do you mean to say that these things are done in Bombay?" It is fudge!—a figment of the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's brain! What!—The same gentleman condemned his own countrymen for their love of zoolum to such an extent that an Englishman, strong in the sense of justice, had to tell the same hon. native member that he did not believe the native was so bad as his own brother was painting him! Fudge again! The Englishman was right—yes, an Englishman *may* be right occasionally—and the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy knew nothing of his subject—no, not he. Down with Englishmen, I say! If they are strong, and dare not exactly be told to their faces our full sentiments of hatred and contempt for them, who have done nothing in the country but drain its resources into their capacious pockets and destroy the welfare of a people who were happy and contented before they saw them, let us use those subtle faculties of mind which nature has blessed us with! Let us use our education to sneer, just as Caliban's acquirement of language taught him only how to curse. Let us employ native "John Bulls" to vilify the hated people; let us ourselves stand by and watch the game and put in a word to cheer on the Elphinstone College Junius to further scurrility and elephantine sarcasms!—These are something like sentiments for a European journal to adopt. They must be sincere and honest, coming from Englishmen, just as the adoption of Mahomedanism by Mr. Meiville, the Civil Servant, is a sincere and disinterested testimony to the glory of the creed of the Prophet. You, Mr. Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, I recommend to adopt these sentiments at once—you will then be a richer and a more respected gentleman!

MILITARY ITEMS.

GENERAL NORMAN inspects Mooltan end of November.

GENERAL THESIGER has joined the Commander-in-Chief at Chukrata.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL JOHNSTONE proceeded on duty to Surat on Tuesday last.

SURGEON MAJOR E. F. WHEATLEY, Indian Medical Service, is transferred, temporarily, from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Northern Division.

SURGEON B. KEELAN, Indian Medical Service, will, on being relieved of the officiating medical charge of the 29th N. I., be placed on general duty, Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. T. WATSON, Bengal S. C., just returned from furlough, goes to Sealkote for general duty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke to Cawnpore.

MAJOR R. WHEELER, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is nominated a member of the Remount Committee at Allahabad, vice Captain H. Marsh, proceeded to Barrackpore.

GENERAL PERCY HILL, C. B., was expected to assume command of the Sirhind Division at Umballa on Tuesday, and General Oliphants was to leave for Bareilly the same evening, on being relieved.

THE Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned leave being granted to officers desirous of visiting the Camp of Exercise, in such proportion as will not interfere with the duties of the station or corps to which they belong.

THE 106th Regiment vacate the Fort, Gwalior, on the 5th, to join Head Quarters at Jhansi; the 26th Cameronians will occupy the fort until the arrival of the 63rd from Hazareebagh.

THE Head Quarters of the 16th Brigade R. A. and B. 16th R. A. arrived at Allahabad on Monday morning. The A., F., and C. Batteries 16th Brigade are expected on the 6th, 9th, and 10th instant. The 21st Hussars arrived in two detachments on the 4th and 5th, *en route* to England.

THE Asseerghur Detachment 11th Regiment N.I. will leave Chandnee at 5-20 P.M. by a goods special train on the 14th instant and arrive at Munmar at 3-20 A.M. the following day. The detachment will march from Munmar and arrive at the Camp of Exercise on or about the 4th proximo, passing through Poona.

A DETACHMENT of the Governor's Body Guard from Madras, consisting of 2 native officers, 35 non-commissioned rank and file, 55 public followers, 1 medical subordinate, and 39 horses, have been ordered to march to Tanjore, there to arrive by the 27th November 1873, and await His Excellency's arrival about the 1st December 1873.

THE services of Veterinary Surgeon Anderson have been placed by Government at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for one year, for the purpose of assisting in the prevention and cure of cattle-disease in that province. Mr. Anderson is to commence operations in the Kheri District, where the disease is at present very prevalent.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Committee to assemble at the Town Hall on the 10th instant for examination in the native languages as follows:—Hindoostani High Standard—Major G. G. Beazley, 83rd Regt.; Lieut. W. Biggs, 106th Regt.; Lieut. G. S. Baugh, 2/12th Regt; and Lieut. C. N. V. Foulger, 108th Regt. Hindoostani High Proficiency—Sub Lieut. Cadell, 83rd Regt.

THE Commander-in-Chief seems determined to set his face against any mistaken leniency in the sentences passed by courts martial. A private of the 51st L. I. was recently convicted of a cowardly attempt to take the life of a corporal of the same regiment, who was at the time sleeping and the court sentenced him to penal servitude for 20 years. This was returned for revision and the penalty was made life-long. The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the latter sentence, remarks that had the extreme penalty of the law been awarded he would not have interfered to prevent it.

THE Madras Commander-in-Chief will proceed to visit Cannanore, Calicut, and Malliapoorum on the 15th instant, accompanied by the Officiating Quarter Master General and one Aide de-Camp. Army Head Quarters will be established at Cannanore on the 17th, Calicut on the 20th, Malliapoorum on the 21st, and Madras on the 23rd instant. Correspondence that will not reach Ootacamund, by the 14th instant, to be addressed to the Presidency Offices. Only that of an emergent nature to be sent to Army Head Quarters during the above mentioned period. All officers of the Head Quarters Staff with the exception of those above named will rejoin their respective offices at the Presidency.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY EVANS QUIN, Bengal Staff Corps, lately doing general duty at Umballa, is no more. Some short time since he met with a severe accident while travelling in a Government dak gharry between Kalka and Umballa, and had been reported as progressing favourably, no serious result being anticipated. He expired, however, at Umballa on Sunday last, and was buried with military honours the following morning. Colonel Quin was a man of no ordinary intellect, and has served both in the Public Works and Quarter-Master General's Departments. He belonged formerly to H. M.'s 20th and 29th Regiments, and exchanged into the Staff Corps on its formation in 1861.

COURT MARTIAL.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL assembled at Fyzabad on Monday, the 22nd day of Sept. 1873, when Private Thomas Turner, 51st Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fyzabad, on the 23rd August 1873, used violence against Corporal William Howard, of the same regiment, by rushing upon him, with a rifle loaded with ball ammunition, and immediately afterwards firing at him, the said Corporal being his superior officer, and in the execution of his office. He was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for 20 years. The Commander-in-Chief returned this sentence for revision with the following remarks:—

"The Court, in awarding only a limited period of penal servitude, can hardly have appreciated the extent of the prisoner's guilt, and the prevalence of similar crimes.

Private Thomas Turner was guilty of a cowardly and malignant attempt to murder his superior officer, Corporal Howard, creeping upon him in the dead of the night, and discharging his rifle at him, the attempt failing only through the providential awakening of the Corporal.

The prisoner's crimes, therefore, were insubordination to superior authority, and the unlawful use of weapon entrusted to him.

A very cold blooded attempt to assassinate a sleeping man.

The prevalence of these crimes of late requires an exemplary punishment to maintain discipline and protect those in authority.

I request the Court to re-consider their sentence."

The Court, having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, revoked their former sentence, and sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for life.

Whereupon the Commander-in-Chief remarked—"I have approved the sentence under the circumstances of the case, but had the court sentenced the prisoner to the extreme penalty of the law, I should have confirmed the sentence. Severe and exemplary punishment is necessary to mark the guilt which a soldier incurs, in using his weapons against his superior officers. Unless courts martial fully appreciate the necessity of vindicating discipline, no one will be safe in the exercise of his lawful authority."

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received on account of the Parell Accident Fund:—

Workmen employed on Bassein bridge, B. B. & C. I. Railway	Rs.	165	0 2
E. Frais (Comptr.)	"	5	0 0

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—No. 12.

Souvenez vous en? dis moi, t'en souviens tu?
When boy and girl, we gathered flowers toge'er
And dreamt not we should meet again, so far
From scenes we loved, but knew not then so fair
To recall thoughts of youth
And old old tales renew
With many a saddened truth—
Dis moi——t'en souviens tu?

Souvenez vous en? dis moi, t'en souviens tu?
When we went wand'ring in the moonlit night,
And paced the shadows on the whitened path
That crossed and quivered in the silvery light,
Till kindred thoughts arose
And eye met eye anew,
As tide returns and flows—
Dis moi——t'en souviens tu?

Souvenez vous en? dis moi, t'en souviens tu?
When we planned out our future fates, and drew
A fairy castle, full of hope and love,
Where each morn rose a pleasure to renew,
Since then how changed our lives
From what we planned them to,
Our fates Lachesis drives——
Dis moi——t'en souviens tu?

Souvenez vous en? dis moi t'en souviens tu?
Of all those pleasant days now gone for e'er,
When loved and loving faces round us smiled,
Smile still perhaps in the surrounding air,
And voices hushed for aye,
Sweet toned for me and you
Are silent many a day——
Dis moi——t'en souviens tu?

Souvenez vous en? dis moi, t'en souviens tu?
When first we parted from those sheltered days,
You to become a bride, a soldier's pride,
And I to learn the secret of life's ways—
And now we meet again
I, worn and grey—and you,
Widowed by India's plain—
Dis moi——t'en souviens tu?

Souvenez vous en? dis moi, t'en souviens tu?
Of all the shadows that have crossed our ways,
Of all the tears we've shed and troubles borne,
And all the happy hours and idle days—
And would you live again
Those hours to renew
Those days of love and pain?—
Dis moi——t'en souviens tu?

Souvenez vous en? dis moi, t'ens souviens tu?
Ah, yes, I often ask the solemn past
And think, as memory grows dim, not cold,
How surely life is passing and how fast!
Oh, loving hearts, now still,
My dreams are full of you
And tears, my eyelids fill——
Et vous——en souvenez vous?

November, 1873.

THE STINKS AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have smelt till I can smell no more, and as a last resource have been compelled to rush into print to see what possibility there is of getting rid of that delicious perfume which impregnates the atmosphere around Bandora.

Let me describe it, and as I am gifted with a greater proportion of the olfactory nerve than most of my fellow-creatures, I hope to convince you that the smell is really of a character which, if not put a stop to, will lead to serious consequences. I feel sure, Mr. Editor, you have often partaken of a "dry bumalow." Well, you know the perfume of this vile fish; if you do not, kindly ask your boy to procure you some, and if you would imagine the smell of the same fish in a rotten state, a thousand times distilled, even then you would fall short of what we poor Bandoraites are enduring at the present moment.

I would ask if the Collector on the hill is fond of a "good stink:" it would appear so, as he does not seem to have made any attempt to put a stop to the nuisance. I was perfectly ill this morning, and as I am of rather a nervous temperament, will for the future carry about a bottle of CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Bombay, 7th November.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" AND THE HOUSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you decide to give the following a place in your journal, it will be hoped that your readers will pardon a recurrence to the subject of reducing the house-tax in consideration of its importance, and of the fact that it will be less hurtful than productive of good to remind our civic dignitaries just before their meeting of the 10th inst., of all the arguments that, I trust, have not in vain been adduced to turn them from the error into which the Town Council and your gosling of a contemporary would fain lead them respecting the house and water taxes; and to add a few remarks, not so much to strengthen those arguments, as to prove that they are in strict accordance with the principles of that political economy with which the *Indian Statesman* so fondly plays fast and loose. The grand argument of this little statesman has been, we are bound to protect the poor house-owners, and by opposing the proposition of the Town Council to reduce the house-rate, you are oppressing the poor and violating the first principles of political economy. But surely this tiny modern oracle of political economy cannot deny that house-tax means an increase of house-rent, and an increase of house-rent means a decrease of competition for expensive dwellings but an increase of competition for cheap tenements. So that the poor of the landlord community positively benefit by a high tax on house-rent, and it becomes as plain as could be desired that the movement now being made to lower the present house-tax of this city is but a base attempt to benefit the wealthy landlords and landholders of the island at the expense of their poorer fellows. This self-sufficient *Statesman* says that there are "many arguments adducible on the other side" of the question than those adopted by the *Gazette*, and he is apparently so full of them that his powers of digestion are impaired. While insisting that the impoverished or burdened state of house-owners demands the passing of the measure advocated by him, he tells us, in the same breath, that it will "encourage them to exert themselves for the improvement of the city." The conduct of owners of house-property, throughout the whole period of the commercial prosperity of Bombay wherein they benefited so largely, belies any assurance that they have the improvement of the city at heart, and, independently of the foregoing ridiculous argument of the *Statesman*, proves how little may be expected from them by a reduction of the tax on real property. We have heard of, and seen, the results of citizens improving and rendering attractive their cities in order to increase their floating population with a view to benefit commercial enterprise, but the *Statesman*, in his wisdom, would compel by taxation the floating population of Bombay to contribute to its improvement! Your contemporary plumes himself upon having had his say, and ends with a flourish about the soundness of his ratiocination, but I am confident that there are very few persons who will not admit that the improvement of this city will be best effected by municipal taxation, and that this should fall particularly, not on "the necessaries of life which occasion the great expense of the poor," but according to all reasonable and received ideas of political economy on house and ground rents "which owe their existence to the good government of the State, and should be taxed peculiarly or should contribute something more than the greater part of other funds towards the support of that government."

A LOOKER-ON.

THE "AWFUL" SANITARY STATE OF MALABAR HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a dweller on Malabar Hill: perhaps you will say I am lucky: I think not.

The sanitary arrangements of the Hill have a beautiful simplicity about them, which is most touching. They appeal to the senses: especially the nose.

The system has no useless intricacies or elaborations: it is briefly this.

The whole of the night soil of Malabar Hill is simply thrown upon the sea-shore near the lower road leading to Land's End, where it festers in the sun till an unusually high tide charitably sweeps the foul deposit away to sea.

How do you know this? you will say: this also I will disclose.

I have noticed numbers of sweepers every morning, like the horsemen of Lars Porsena, hurrying from east and west and south and north, but all turning down one particular road, and evidently all bent on one object, and that the natural one of getting rid of their loads.

Here thought I (for hitherto I have admired the Municipality) is the mode in which some admirable sanitary system is carried out.

Here is the result of an immense amount of scientific thought and midnight oil on the part of the Health Officer.

Shame on those who said the former Health Officer was over-paid: here is proof positive of the utility of having a really scientific man at the head of these affairs, who can elaborate a scheme which can cope with the requirements of this populous part of the island.

Thus musing, I strolled on, and, without thinking, followed in the stream of busy basket-carriers, till I was roused from my reverie by—well I will leave you to guess what by.

Never mind, I thought, I will be bold and follow on and see that which now appears unpleasant rendered quite harmless and made away with for ever.

I pictured to myself some subtle chemical process being conducted by intelligent native subordinates which should have this result, and I congratulated myself that I lived in this age—that I lived in this prosperous city, and above all, that the prosperous city was ruled by a Municipal Corporation; and at the moment I felt so proud of that body that I grudged them not the payment of taxes, and almost felt inclined to ask to be allowed to pay a little more.

I now had reached a spot in the lower road where a small lane runs down on the right hand to the sea-shore, and I noticed that my friends, the sweepers, one and all went down there.

I followed, and my admiration of the Municipal Corporation vanished like a fleeting cloud or a peg in May, for I beheld basket after basket upset among the rocks; while the sea, disgusted at its margin being defiled, lay back as far as it could and murmured reproachfully. I almost cried that my castle in the air was thus cruelly destroyed. Now I can understand why Dr. Hewlett not almost, but altogether, cried when he retired from office.

Well might he cry: well might we all. I have no doubt that something will be done some day (thus a friend of mine sought to comfort me), but before the "something" is done we run a fair chance of being decimated by typhoid fever. Were cholera to come the prospect is too horrible, the sea-breeze we all enjoy would be then a messenger of death as blowing right over this tainted shore.

As it is, I am informed Malabar Hill is one of the most unhealthy places in the island, according to the death returns, and no wonder; the houses are crowded together, the servants' quarters are generally inadequate, while the sanitary arrangements are what I have above faintly endeavoured to pourtray.

AN INHABITANT OF MALABAR HILL.

KURKACHEE REGATTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 2ND NOVEMBER.

As I anticipated some weeks ago, while writing anent the sports and balls we have had, we had our regatta yesterday afternoon. Hand-bills were circulated a day previously announcing that a special train was to run from the McLeod railway station to Keamaree. Accordingly, long before the appointed hour, a large number of people came to the McLeod and the Frere railway stations. The train was a very long one and was filled to overflowing, but there was no attempt at ornamentation as is usual on such occasions. As soon as all the passengers had been seated in the train, it started for Keamaree via the Chinnee Creak, and reached it in a few minutes. The natives transported themselves in country boats to the scene of amusement, while the upper-ten went into the steam-tug Dagmar, which was a few yards from the pier, and as soon as all were accommodated in it, she steamed away slowly, while the band of H. M.'s 60th Regiment played some very lively airs. She was then anchored at a little distance from the flag-ship—the steam ship Euphrates. A sailing match had already commenced, for we heard the signal gun at the pier. Two more sailing matches then followed, but they evidently did not excite much interest in the spectators. Now was the time to have a glance at our little harbour. The flag-ship on one side, the Dagmar with its flat alongside, the Amberwitch further off, all ornamented with flags, and a large cluster of native boats of all sorts and sizes from the fi hing smack to the well-painted and decently trapped boat, all swarming with men, women and children, presented a most lively appearance. After this the ladies and gentlemen on the Dagmar retired to luncheon on the flat alongside. The table was well and sumptuously laid out, and full justice was done to the repast provided for them on it: those on the flag-ship Euphrates followed suit on board their own vessel. My attention was next diverted to a few sons of Mars, who had assembled on a dredging boat belonging to the Harbour Works, who danced most sprightly and merrily to a flute, and made us all, for a time, quite forget the sports we had come to witness. After this commenced the rowing matches, which caused great interest among the spectators. It was most amusing to see the men rowing away with all their might. There were three rowing matches: in the first there was a boat belonging to the Amberwitch, and another to the Harbour Works, these were manned by a native crew; the third, a broad and somewhat slow-going boat, was manned by European soldiers. The Harbour Works boat came off first, and the Amberwitch next, the one rowed by the soldiers came last; but in justice to them, I must say that it was not so well adapted for speed as the other two. In the second rowing match, also the Harbour Works boat came in successful. The third match was entirely between Europeans, in which the boat of the railway mechanics came in first. After this there was a duck hunt, and the little boat was so well handled by its rower that it caused great fun. It then got dusk and the band struck "God save the Queen." The good folks on the Dagmar then partook of an excellent dinner, after which she paddled away to the pier at Keamaree.

A VISIT TO DELI (SUMATRA) SEVEN YEARS AGO.

(*Concluded.*)

THE reason we were unable to start for the island, as we intended, was that the Batak and Malay Chiefs were afraid of being attacked by the inhabitants of the island of "Tebo."

The Bataks told us all kinds of stories of serpents, of poison which the "Tebo" people put on you, and of which you know nothing, until you begin to waste away and die, in three days; also of a house built of dollars by an enormous snake. Again they asserted that the people in the island were cannibals, and that if they caught any one they would certainly eat him.

B. and I accordingly got our rifles ready for any emergency, and Von. C. trusted a good deal to his six Javanese "matelots." We knew we could not trust to the natives with us, for they would have run away at a moment's notice, perhaps even with our boat, when we landed on the island. We made the Malays ashamed of themselves by telling them that they might as well be women for all the good they were.

To pass the time away we tried the powers of the natives with us, some of whom were splendid men, as far as size went. Placing a stone on the hand and lifting it with a turn of the wrist above the shoulder, we found they could not lift half the weights that we could. B. was far above us all, though he was a little man; being a Swiss, he had practised it in his youth at the village games in his own canton.

One of the strapping sons of the Queen of Pourbo was here: he had treated a present given him by Von. C. with much indifference.

During the day the thermometer was down to 62°.

The "Land Tawar" is of so large an extent that it is like an inland sea. It was so cloudy during the night that we did not see the lake by moonlight, but next morning when the sun rose the scene was very grand, the lights and shadows on the hills opposite changing every moment, the water itself varying its hue. We being in a kind of creek, the hills on both sides were up to the water's edge, sometimes sloping down gradually, at others being precipices hanging over.

Little boats shot out from the different villages on the borders of the lake for the purpose of fishing, and a war-canoe to carry the rest of our party to "Tebo" island came gliding round one of the hills to the landing place where we were.

There was some capital fish caught here for us, and we enjoyed them at breakfast.

After the delay that natives invariably make before starting for any purpose, we all got into the two boats and shoved off from land. B. and I were in one boat with about eighty men, sixty of whom were paddling. Von. C. was in the other with fifty-nine men all of whom were paddling.

We went gently along for about one hundred yards, and then the Bataks brought us back at the command of the young Rajah of Pourbo. He would have met with what he had not bargained, had it not been explained that the Bataks wanted the six matelots to fire off their guns for good luck and a fair voyage. The quickness with which the sailors fired off their pieces gave the Bataks encouragement and made a favourable impression on them, so they started at once along the shore, picking up more oarsmen. After a few other delays we got clear from the shore and made directly for the island. We met numbers of small boats, and three nearly as large as our own, making for the place where we had embarked.

We calculated the lake (Land Tawar) to be about ten miles broad and eighteen long. It took us about three hours to reach the island of Tebo.

As we neared, the Bataks began to pull slower; when we were fifty yards from the shore the Bataks stopped altogether and began to jabber with the natives on shore who had come rushing down, four of them armed with guns and one woman also with a gun, who turned out afterwards to be the wife of the Chief whose village we landed at. The islanders had evidently come down with hostile intent but had found us too strong, so the Malays said that the Chief told them. When we landed, while Von. C. was diplomatising, B. and I kept a sharp look-out for a surprise. We had agreed to keep together in case of a row and die hard, though really and truly, with our revolvers, we were a match for a number of them.

This campong near the shore had only six very broken down houses and no shade, so we left it and went along the beach to another village, going to the Chief's house, which was a good one. The houses were all of inferior sort, more like barns, raised from the ground.

We had a long interview with the Chief, and Von. C. told him if he had any complaint, or if any one was ill-treating him, to say so or to send at any time a messenger to "Deli," so that he might receive protection. He also directed him to receive all white men civilly, not to fight with the other tribes and create disturbances, not to plunder the Bataks who came from the villages from which we had come, and that they would behave properly to him if he visited them.

After the presentation of betel-nut, &c., the Chief and his wife shouted "gillup-a-lupalah," two or three times. I bought a sarong, or waist-cloth, from the Chief, a particular kind which the lower classes are not allowed to wear.

The island of Tebo was four miles broad on this side but we had no time to see much of it. It is all cultivated and has but few trees on this side except near the campongs. Firing and reloading our breech-loaders created much astonishment among the natives: they could not understand how we managed to kill birds, knowing nothing about shot, and uttered exclamations of "au auch aw," which the Bataks use also. The Batak language is very similar to the Malay, with the addition of "och wees," "och au och," "jenda," "enda," all words that immediately attract one's attention whenever the Bataks converse together. We remained here nearly two hours, during which time numbers of natives had arrived.

Coming away from the campong we observed another war-canoe like our own making towards us; thinking it hostile, I took out my telescope and found it to be the Tumkoo Modeen, two other Chiefs, and more followers. They had with intention lagged behind, letting us go first to bear the brunt of any attack, so that if we had come to grief they might have made a bolt of it. They landed. Before leaving we had some beer opened and gave three cheers and one more for the success of our expedition. The Bataks stood by wondering what it was all about.

Embarked on our boats. It was very rough, a regular swell on, and the waves, stirred by the stiff breeze blowing, were topped with foam. With sixty men paddling as hard so they could, we darted along, shipping seas, all the boats racing, and in each boat a man standing up in the bows and stern, jigging, dancing, and stamping to excite the men to exertion, all singing "Houah Hoo." We were drenched with the spray from the waves and the paddles.

Going home we passed a waterfall on the hill side some 300ft. in height: there was very little water in it, but in the monsoons it must be a fine sight.

Being wet through we were glad to get near shore, but the boats put out again for another race and we got savage at the helmsman, but it was of little avail, for they would have their race out. We threatened to swim ashore, but it was not long before we returned. Numbed with cold we ran up to the house and changed our wet clothes, by which time dinner was ready. After sitting in the boat for at least six hours of the day we were considerably fatigued.

As my return to Penang was necessary it was agreed that I should start off for Deli the next day, as Von C. intended stopping a day at "Pourbo" and another at Sebranja to meet all the Tobah Chiefs. Sitting talking with the natives we tried to get up a match that B. would lift a heavier stone than any of the followers in camp. A Malay called Mudiar, a giant, was backed by Par Carrim, who was a sporting character, but the Malay would not accept the challenge.

This was the first place in which we had seen a book, the leaves made of wood are doubled in like a book of panoramic views and are fastened with cane. They use the book as a charm. One man asked 200 dollars for one, and another only 20 dollars—quite fancy prices—for I nearly purchased one with a piece of cloth, and intended to have done so, but for the hurry of getting away the next morning, which was New Year's Day, 1867.

Von. C. kindly arranged with the Rajah of Ampera Perak, who was to return with me. At 10 that morning I started again for Deli Labouan accompanied by my servant, Hooknose, Mudiar, and Bodha, who were Malays, and Tandico, Seree, Meedan, Dokah, and Nisboom, who were Bataks.

Half an hour's walk brought us to the foot of

many more advantages to the State and to the people thereof.

THE SOI-DISANT "LEADING JOURNAL."—We take the following paragraph from yesterday's *Indian Statesman* :—"Readers of the Church Gate Street paper cannot have failed to remark the desperate efforts studiously made by it to impress upon them that it is the leading journal of Bombay, or for the matter of that, of India. We confess indeed to a feeling of sympathy for our go-ahead contemporary and do not grudge the position which it so deliberately arrogates to itself. In spite of our sympathy, however, we cannot suffer journalistic honesty to be so far violated as to allow language and meaning of other papers to be twisted and stretched in a manner intended to impose upon readers the belief that its would-be leadership in journalism is acquiesced in by its contemporaries. In a para. in its issue of Wednesday, purporting to be an interpretation of another which appeared in the last *Rast Goftar*, a Gujarathee weekly, anent the office of the Secretary of State for India, the Gujarathee paper is made to speak of the *Times of India* as 'our leading journal' in bold type, which *soi-disant* epithet there is not a word in the aforesaid para. of the *Rast Goftar* to hint, much less to justify. The *Rast Goftar* simply states 'our contemporary the *Times of India*,' and no more. Here is a random instance of the various devices by which our venerable contemporary aspires to obtain journalistic leadership here, and we make a present of it to its readers."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE MARIE, 342 tons, Captain F. Guguen, will sail to-day in ballast for Chittagong.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s SS. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Colonel J. Worgan and servant. For different ports—Twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s SS. ASSYRIA, 1,467 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and Coast, with the following passengers :—Mr. Havelock, Mr. Bhickajee, and one hundred and sixteen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Calcutta—668 bags sugar and 10 cases tobacco. From Coconada—1 bale cotton, 5 cases cigars, and 1 parcel sample. From Madras—13 cases cigars, 4 cases indigo, 9 cases furniture, 4 cases wine, 10 bales twist, and 3 cases stores. From Pondicherry—3 casks claret and 3 cases cigars. From Negapatam—9 cases cigars. From Galle—205 cases camphor. From Tuticorin—10 bundles beads, 1 bale cotton, and 7 packages blocks. From Allepey—40 packages coffee, 135 packages copra, 3 packages cotton seeds, 1 package arrowroot, 4 cases plants, and 152 packages coir yarn. From Calicut—323 packages copra, 18 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, 6 bags nuts, 6 bundles cardamoms, 2 cases apparel, 44 bundles stores, 1 case ornaments, 18 bundles cloth, 477 bundles jaggery, 75 robbins arrowroot, 37 bundles turmeric, 4 packages roots, 2 baskets plants, 169 packages merchandise, 15 packages coffee, 35 bags pepper, 21 bags nuts, 2 bags cardamoms, 6 bundles mats, and 39 packages cocoanuts. From Tellicherry—32 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, 2 packages oranges, 178 robbins pepper, 55 robbins betelnuts, and 60 packages nuts. From Cannanore—5 cases cigars and 41 bags betel nuts. From Coompta—75 bundles cardamoms, 8 bags betelnuts, and 50 bags pepper. From Carwar—6 packages samples. From Ratnagherry—1 package sundries. She brought 436 packages trans-hipment cargo.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
1 34 m	6 10	Saturday 8	{	7 32 m	3 1
1 9 a	4 2			7 34 a	7 3
2 18 m	5 9	Sunday 9	{	8 16 m	2 3
1 49 a	3 0			8 14 a	5 9
2 8 m	4 7	Monday..... 10	{	9 10 m	1 6
2 37 a	3 3			8 55 a	4 3
3 56 m	3 8	Tuesday..... 11	{	10 8 m	1 1
3 25 a	0 10			9 47 a	3 2
4 54 m	3 2	Wednesday ... 12	{	11 26 m	1 1
4 56 a	0 7			10 25 a	2 4
5 50 m	2 10	Thursday 13	{	------	------
6 30 a	0 10			0 45 a	1 6
7 4 m	3 0	Friday 14	{	0 23 m	1 11
7 56 a	1 6			1 48 a	2 5

Moon—Last Quarter, 12th, 5h. 38m. A.M.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council held on 4th November, the members present were :—

Major Baker (in the chair), Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick.

Read letters from Mr. Jamsetjee Ratnaghur, dated the 23rd and 28th October, regarding the non-acceptance of his tender for road watering by bheesties.

Resolved—That Mr. Jamsetjee be informed that the question cannot be re-opened.

Read a letter from Mr. Lack, gardener employed at the Victoria Gardens, expressing his hope that the pension of Rs. 25 per mensem granted to him by the Agri-Horticultural Society will be continued to him.

Resolved—That Mr. Lack be informed that the question of his pension will be considered whenever the time arrives for his leaving the service of the Municipality.

Read a letter from Mr. Sorabjee Dossabhoy, Municipal Paymaster, applying to be relieved from further payment on account of the 1,184 rupees stolen from him whilst paying in municipal monies to the Bank of Bombay on the 15th April last.

Resolved—That under the very special circumstances of the case, which must not be taken as a precedent, it be recommended to the Corporation that the balance outstanding against the Paymaster at this date (Rs. 781) be written off as a loss.

Read letter from Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company, dated 28th October, drawing attention to the necessity of bye-laws for the storage of kerosine and other mineral oils, and suggesting that these might be stored in godowns with sunk floors.

Resolved—That the letter from Messrs. Campbell Mitchell and Co., be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

Read a letter No. 5636, dated 31st October 1873, addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary Port Trust regarding the disposal of the night-soil of the city.

Resolved—That the same be entered on the Minutes and published for the information of the public.

The following is the letter :—

No. 5636 of 1873.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 31st October 1873.

To the Secretary Port Trust.

SIR,—In reply to your Memo. No. 630, dated the 28th instant, communicating to me a resolution of the Port Trust on the subject of the Carnac Bunder night soil depôt nuisance, I beg that you will be so good as to lay the following remarks before the Port Trust.

2. It is quite accurate that on the 19th December 1872, Government gave the then Corporation a further period of six months within which period to mature a plan for the abatement of the nuisance. But at that time it was anticipated that the present Municipal Act would come into force almost immediately, and that the New Town Council and Corporation would have ample time to consider the subject within the six months granted. The Municipal Act was not however brought into operation till 20th June 1873, or after the expiry of the six months, and the Town Council was not formed until 11th September 1873. Since that date the Town Council has been very much occupied in framing the Budget, and has had no time to take up a subject of the difficulty and importance of that regarding which you write.

3. The above will fully explain the reason of the delay which has occurred, and will show that it has been in no way due to neglect on my own part or that of the Town Council.

4. I now proceed to inform the Port Trust of the facts connected with the disposal of night-soil at Carnac Bunder, and to explain the difficulties which attend the subject.

5. Simply to cease from using the depôt, as the Port Trust, with a certain want of consideration, have requested Government to compel the Municipality to do, is entirely out of the question, as the smallest reflection will show. To do so would be simply to leave all the night-soil of the city to putrify within it; would inevitably cause a terrible pestilence; and is forbidden by law.

6. Some substitute for the present system must therefore be devised. But what, it is extremely difficult to decide.

7. My own proposal, the hydraulic removal of the night-soil from the city by sewers, is that which, I am strongly of opinion, we should finally be driven to adopt. But before I can carry this scheme into operation I shall have—

1st. To provide its cost, some 40 lakhs of rupees.

2nd. To settle the details of the sewerage system to be adopted.

3rd. To meet and overcome the numerous and grave objections which will be urged against the admission of night-soil to sewers.

4th. To construct a system of sewers.

I need hardly state that I cannot substitute this plan of disposing of the night-soil for the present one next week, nor next year.

8. Besides the above, there seem to be only four possible schemes, all open to the gravest objections.

9. The first is, to remove the night-soil (which, I may mention, amounts to about 150 tons daily) by G. I. P. Railway to Coorla. The objections to this are simply as follow :—

1st. It is very doubtful whether the G. I. P. Company would consent to carry loads of so offensive a nature for us.

2nd. The people who live in the neighbourhood of our estate at Coorla, who already object to our depositing sweepings there, would in all probability object still more strongly, and successfully, to our disposing of a mass of night-soil in their vicinity.

3rd. The cost of a loading station and of rolling-stock, which, it is hardly necessary to explain, must be constructed very carefully and be of an expensive kind, will be very heavy, probably some 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees, including purchase of site.

4th. When we have incurred this heavy expense, it is more than probable, it is almost certain, that an injunction of the High Court will prevent our availing ourselves of the accommodation we have provided. The only site which I have been able to find for a loading station is at the back of Nowroji Hill. It is needless to say that the process of transferring 150 tons of night-soil from the municipal carts to railway waggons, a process which must last for several hours every day, will cause an intolerable stench in the neighbourhood, a stench worse, in all probability, than that of the existing under-ground tanks. The people who live in the vicinity will of course refuse to suffer from this, and, indeed, I expect that the Port Trust would be the first to apply for an injunction, as their Elphinstone estate would suffer as much as it does now.

10. The next schemeis, to load the night-soil in barges and thus take it out into the harbour at a distance from the shore. The nuisance of transferring the night soil to the barges would of course be very great and the water of the harbour would still be fouled, though not as much as at present. Perhaps the Port Trust will kindly inform me whether they are prepared to place a bunder or boat basin, accessible at all times of the tide, or at least except for an hour or two of low water, at my disposal for this purpose.

11. Thirdly, we might carry the night-soil in carts to some remote spot on the flats, and then dessicate it by means of a hydro-extractor, or of furnaces, or mix it with earth. This is probably opposed to the law, which forbids the disposal of night-soil within the island; it would be very difficult to find a spot in which the resulting stench, necessarily very great, would not be a nuisance to some one, especially as the site must be to windward of the town; and the cost would be very considerable, on account of the great length of lead, involving the doubling at least, of the number of our night-soil carts; of the purchase of plant; and probably of the construction of a sewer to carry off the effluent fluid. It is also doubtful if this scheme could be worked during the rains.

12. Fourthly—We might form a depôt on the flats somewhere near Clerk Road, and pour the night-soil into the low level sewer, and thus pump it at Love Grove. This would probably cause a nuisance to which the people of Byculla, directly to leeward, would not submit: it would increase the nuisance of the Love Grove pumping station, for the abatement of which an injunction of the High Court already hangs over our heads; and it would add greatly to the cost of the night-soil branch.

13. There is indeed a fifth alternative. The Corporation might refuse to obey the order of Government to abate the nuisance of which the Port Trust complains and might leave it to Government to put the so-called 'Bludgeon Clauses' (sections 40-41 of the Municipal Act) in force. As far as I personally am concerned, nothing would please me better, as I should be relieved of the duty of solving a most difficult problem, and I fancy that the Town Council would share my sentiments. But I much doubt if under the circumstances the executive officers of Government would willingly undertake the responsibility.

14. I can only add what I have already told you, that the Town Council intend as soon as possible to consider the whole question of the sewerage of this city, including the present difficulty; meanwhile, I am trying to find if it is possible to deodorize the night-soil, which, if I am successful, will greatly diminish the nuisance complained of.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Read a letter from the inhabitants of Mazagon, dated 28th October, requesting that steps may be taken for the construction of the proposed road through Waree Bunder.

Resolved—That the petitioners be informed that the question of the construction of a road at Warree Bunder has been considered, but the Town Council regret that having regard to other urgent works required they have not been able to provide funds in the Budget for 1874 for the construction of this road.

Read letter from Mahadoo Luximon, dated 14th October, offering to farm the revenue of the Null Bazaar, Fish, and Mutton Markets.

Resolved—That the letter be recorded.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 90 to H. M. Government for the inspection of the three boilers at Love Grove Pumping Station in September last.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held at the office of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, Apollo House, on Wednesday last. Mr. G. W. R. Malins was called to the chair. The following report of the directors, copies of which had been circulated among the shareholders previous to the meeting, was taken as read :—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the accompanying audited balance sheet for the year ending July 1873. The directors much regret again to announce that for many months during the past year only about half the tenements were occupied; notwithstanding the inducement which was held out to persons to take rooms, by making a further reduction in the rent, when the rooms were taken for six or twelve months certain. The average for the twelve months has been seven vacant sets. There has been a better demand during the last four months, and nearly all the tenements are now occupied. The expenses have been kept as low as possible; but the charge for repairs" is a trifle heavier, in consequence of four or five sets of rooms having been done up, and several of the basement verandahs and passages cleaned. The item "general charges" is, on the other hand, less. The profit and loss account shows an available balance of Rs. 4,746-7-9, out of which the directors would propose a dividend of Rs. 2-4-0 per share. This will absorb Rs. 4,025, leaving a balance of Rs. 661-7-9 to be carried forward to next year's account. The directors announce with much regret the retirement of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, from the chairmanship and the direction of the company, and beg leave to tender him their thanks for his very valuable services to the company. It is also with great regret that the directors announce the death of Mr Bomanjee Framjee, who, from the year 1868 up to the time of his death, was one of the auditors. The directors not having considered it necessary to fill up the vacancy, the accounts have been audited by Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer, the surviving auditor. Mr. Malins, the senior director, retires in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect two directors in the place of Messrs. Maxwell and Malins.

Mr. Malins, having taken the chair, said that the directors' report and balance sheet, having been circulated to the shareholders, he accepted them as read, and he had very few remarks to make with reference to the report of the company and the proceedings during the past year, but the chief one was to express his regret at the very small amount available for dividend. From his knowledge of the affairs of the company he did not think it arose from any want of care on the part of the directors, or the secretary. He himself had resided on the premises of the company since the year 1866, and had been a director since 1865, and had always taken the greatest possible interest in its affairs, and any means that had been advised or suggested by the directors had always been taken into consideration, and acted upon for the benefit and in furtherance of the financial interests of the company. Two months ago he had been in hopes that they would be able to report that the whole of the tenements of the buildings were inhabited, but he regretted to say that from some cause or other, the exodus from the buillings was very great, and they were now left with a very considerable number of tenements vacant. He was not present at the last meeting of the company, but certain strictures were then made upon the want of attention of the directors, and the result was that one of the directors, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, who had taken a very great interest in the affairs of the company, resigned, and in his (the chairman's) opinion this had been greatly to the detriment of the company. In consequence of this its connection with Messrs. Nicol and Co., who were the original promoters of the company, had been severed. Of course there were many causes why the tenements in the Mechanics' Buildings should be vacant. The company was originally started with the view of assisting the employés of the P. and O. Company and G. I. P. Railway Company in obtaining dwellings at reasonable rents. These companies had since provided dwellings for their employés, and of course the Mechanics' Building Company was now obliged to look to the outside public for tenants. Another reason was that there were at present many vacant houses in Bombay, and a person who could obtain a detached house, would in ninety cases out of a hundred take that rather than one in which he was only separated from his neighbour by a screen. This was a main reason why the rooms had been empty. But there had been no want of interest on the part of himself and the secretary, Mr. Swift, to do what they could; and if any of the shareholders could suggest any means by which the prosperity of the company could be increased, they would be glad to hear it, either at the present meeting, or afterwards by letter.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of lowering the rates at present charged for rooms, in the buildings, but no decision was come to. The following resolutions were then passed :—

Proposed by Mr. Malins, and seconded by Mr. A. King, that the directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to the 31st July 1873, printed and circulated to the shareholders, be and hereby are adopted.

Proposed by Mr. A. King, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Chart, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per share on the paid-up capital of the company, for the past year, be declared payable on and after the 19th inst., at the office of Messrs. Swift and Farrow.

Proposed by Mr. Malins, and seconded by Mr. Pandoorang Dinanath, that Mr. Charles Lake be elected a director of the company in place of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, resigned.

Proposed by Mr. A. King, and seconded by Mr. Callis, that Mr. Malins be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Malins, and seconded by Mr. F. King, that Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer be elected an auditor of the company for the current year, and that his remuneration be four goldmohurs.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—9TH NOV.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion, Hymns 164 and 349.
4-15 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 168 and 325. Anthem—"O Praise the Lord, all ye heath-n. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, Celebration.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 169.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 16, 328 and 324. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 197 and 198.
11-55 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—"My God, my God, look upon me. (Reynolds.) Hymns 167 and 141.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 281 (This is the day of light) and 204 (My God, and is Thy table spread.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 188 (O Lord, how joyful 'tis to see). 340 (I need Thee, precious Jesu), and 14 (Abide with me; fast falls the eventide). The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion in English.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 309 332, and 370. The offertory will be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 100, (Tune Old Hundredth.) No. 30.
Hymn 15, (Tune Hark.) No. 271.
Hymn 103, (Tune St. Michael.) No. 203.
Anthem—I was glad when they said unto me, &c.: page 31.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 40, (Tune Huddersfield) No. 106.
Hymn 84, (Tune Kilmany) No. 113.
Hymn 135, (Tune Olivet) No. 200.
Anthem—Arise, shine, for for thy Light is come.
Collections for Sunday School and Congregational Library.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 84. Hymns 20 and 332.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.—Psalm 42. Hymn 477. Sanctus III.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
Divine Service in the Morning at 11 A.M., and in the Evening at 6 P.M.
Prayer Meeting on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, commencing at 7 P.M.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE POST OFFICE CASE.—The case of Mr. Honner, Inspecting Post Master Railway Division, against Nundy Pillay, head sorter of the Travelling Post Office, for stealing, fraudulently appropriating, and wilfully secreting several letters and two half currency notes one for Rs. 20 and the other for Rs. 10 that had been posted in the Travelling Post Office or passing in transit through the Travelling Post Office between Madras and Salem on the 10th October last, was on Tuesday last closed by Mr. Clarke at the Town Police Court and will be committed to the ensuing sessions.—*Madras Athenæum.*

STAR OF NEPAUL.—We are glad to hear that Rajah Kali Krishna Deva Bahadoor, at a private meeting of friends, held at his house on Saturday evening last, received the Golden Star presented him by His Highness the Maharajah Dhiraj of Nepaul, with advice of His Excellency Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., the Prime Minister, from the Nepaul Representative, Colonel Umbed Jung Bahadoor. The Star of Honor was accompanied with a royal letter, called "lal mohur," which was duly read by the Colonel, who handed it over to him, and fixed the Star on the breast of the Rajah, who then made a short address in Ordu, expressive of his happy acknowledgment of the same.—*Indian Daily News.*

TOOMKOOR MURDER CASE.—The interest in this case has by no means abated. As usual the Court was crowded yesterday and respiration being consequently considerably impeded, the Court was cleared on one occasion. Mr. Woodcock, the Assistant Commissioner of Toomkoor was examined. The counsel for the defence put forth their united efforts to badger the witness, but he proved too much for them. He was always ready with a repartee, and the learned gentleman gave him up at length in disgust. The 4th prisoner became sick about 2 P.M., and had to be removed from Court for a few minutes. On his return, his counsel reported that he was still indisposed, whereupon the Judge adjourned the further hearing of the case till 12 o'clock noon, this day. It is expected to occupy the Court for eight or nine days yet.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE NEW HOOGHLY FLOATING BRIDGE.—This bridge which is progressing rapidly, and is expected to be ready after nine months, will have five openings for country crafts and sailing vessels to pass through. The middle opening will be two hundred feet wide, intended for sailing vessels and up-country boats with masts to pass, and the other four openings, commencing from both embankments of the river, will be each sixty-feet wide for small boats without masts to pass. There will be throughout the whole breadth of the river twenty-eight iron pontoons, and the two ends of each girder supported by wooden sections will rest on both sides upon two pontoons leaving minor openings not intended for boats to pass, but very small boats could pass without obstruction. From the surface of the water to the level of the bridge, there will be a height of fifty feet. One passage of the bridge will be for exit, and the other for the entrance of horses, carriages and carts, while the two narrow side passages will be for the exit and entrace of foot-passengers.—*English-man.*

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 6th October.

NAIB HAFIZOOLLAH KHAN, Governor of Budukshan, has written to the Ameer that the son of the Meer of Chitral is on his way to Budukshan and Balkh, that a Kafri Sirdar, being a chief of ten thousand men in Kafristan, has waited on Hafizoolah Khan to tender allegiance of the Afghan Government with some servants, and says that if the Cabul Government desires to take possession of the Chitral territory, he will gain this object for them if a small body of troops be placed at his disposal, and that he has become a Mahomedan of his own accord.

The Ameer has received a letter from Shah Murd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, to the effect that having arrived at Lalpoorah, he appointed two of his trusted agents for the management of that territory and for making arrangements for the safety of road for the passage of kafilas, and that he has turnt the houses of all those persons with whom Behram Khan, murderer of Major Macdonald, took refuge, and is making efforts for his apprehension. His Highness has written to him that as Syud Noor Mahomed Shah is on his way back from India to Cabul, he should meet him at Lalpoorah, that he should burn and destroy the houses of those persons, of Hazarnan, &c., who have accompanied Behram Khan, and make vigorous efforts for their apprehension, and that he should level with the ground those houses also which have been burnt.

The Ameer wishes to send a present of some Afghan fruits to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has given orders for the collection of fruit.

THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

ADVICES have been received dated 9th October, from Brangaba, Sasser on the Shayok river, from Mr. Forsyth's party who had successfully crossed the Sasser pass. Mr. Forsyth arrived at the Nubra a few days before and encamped at Tuttisalla near the glacier. It snowed for several days it appears, but the weather cleared the day the party left Nubra. Some idea of the climate, when we mention that the thermometer stood at 18° Fahrenheit at the top of the pass.

There have been as yet no casualties with Mr. Forsyth's party and though the road is described as being in exceedingly bad condition, the baggage of the Embassy, which was forwarded by dak, reached their camp expeditiously and safely. Letters had (when our advices left), reached Mr Forsyth from Captain Biddulph's party, who had safely reached Kizzilghiga in the Lingzitang plain on the 1st of October. This party, from all accounts, seemed to have had a most trying time of it.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

WE hear from our Cabul correspondent that Sirdar Shere Ali Khan has been deprived of the Governorship of Candahar, on account of his not being able to make good the deficiencies recently discovered in his accounts, and that Sufdar Ali Khan has been temporarily appointed to the office.

It is reported that two Beloochistan Sirdars, Meer Shurreef Khan and Meer Jaffir Khan, have attempted to excite a rebellion in Seistan, but on the Governor sending a force to oppose them, they fled, and the troops have taken posession of their country.

Our Peshawar correspondent states, that the son of the Moollasahib of Swat, having been promised some horses by his father-in-law, the King of Kashgar, sent Ajeeb Khan to receive them, and that on the latter getting possession of them, he went to Chitral and offered his services to the Ruler of that country, who accepted them, but on the Mollasahib hearing of this, he wrote to the Chitral Ruler to send Ajeeb Khan back to Swat as a prisoner, this was done, but the only punishment inflicted by the Moollasahib was to send Ajeeb Khan out of the country.

CHINA.

THE following account of the foundering of the British ship Princess Beatrice in the Pacific, near the Bashee Islands when on her voyage from Cardiff to Yokohama is given by the *News* and *Courier* :—The Captain and crew, after a gallant struggle with the storm, seeing that their ship must inevitably go to the bottom, launched the long-boat on the 12th Sept. and placed on board 80lbs. of biscuits and 5 gallons of water, and with this miserable provision (all other stores being either destroyed or inaccessible) 24 persons, including the captain's wife, pushed off from the fast sinking ship. Mrs. Tanner, the Captain's wife—the extreme misery of whose position during the three previous days, while seas burst into the cabin and the rolling of the ship bruised her severely, may be imagined—was compelled to throw herself off, after a line had been attached to her waist by which she was hauled into the longboat. From the 12th to the 18th Captain Tanner kept on a N. W. course, which he hoped would soon bring them to some part of the China Coast. Day by day a small dole of provisions and water was handed round; the bread, soaked and fermented was reduced to a hot and very unpalatable pulp; the water was limited to the measure of a meat tin, holding about a wine-glass and a half, morning and evening, an allowance even which on the last day came down one-half, as the five gallons were finished. Exhausted as all were, and injured as were several of the men, these privations were almost unendurable; but happily, on the afternoon of the 18th, when they had made Taichow, they were picked up by the British ship Sir. Bryecdale, of Hobart Town, Captain Pearce, from Hongkong to Newchwang. Another vessel was observed the same morning, but instead seeing the castaways. On board the Sir. Bryecdale, Captain Tanner desires us to state, they received every kindness and attention Capt. Pearce his officers and crew had it in their power to show them. On Thursday last, the 25th, they were transferred to the pilot schooner Daniel Webster, off the North Saddle, where Messrs. Campbell and Mooney also received and treated them in the handsomest and most considerate way. Landing them at Shanghai at 5-30 A.M. on the 26th. The men have been taken into the Sailors Home there, where their immediate wants are being provided for by the Consular authorities. The longboat which served the crew of the Princess Beatrice so well that, injured as it was, it deserved a better fate than to be sent adrift, is doubtless the one which was overhauled by the steamer Yangtsze, while it is also probable that the ship herself corresponds to the vessel seen to founder by the Atalanta, as reported by the Hopewell. The crew of the Princess Beatrice did not, we believe, see their ship go down, but she was in such a condition when they abandoned her that she could not have floated long. Under the circumstances it is surprising and gratifying that no serious casualties occurred among the crew, who, Captain Tanner reports, behaved well on board, working till they dropped, and were also very orderly throughout their subsequent trying experiences.

A PIRACY case is reported from Macao. The *Independente* says :—On the 9th inst., at 8.30 p.m., a boat lying in the Praya Grande under the windows of the Government House, and the guns of the Fort, was boarded by some piratical boats. The crew jumped overboard and swam ashore, but their boat, with all its contents, was carried away. The following day the Governor of Macao despatched the Harbour Master to one of the Customs' Stations, but no clue of the missing boat nor of its captors could be obtained.

A FATAL accident has befallen Mr. McDouall of the Oriental Bank, Hongkong. He was driving Mrs McDouall and Mr. Kaye home from Messrs. Jardine Matheson's residence at East Point, when the horses started and overturned the carriage, all three occupants being thrown out with some violence. Mrs. McDouall's injuries are, it is hoped, but slight, and Mr. Kaye escaped with a severe shaking. Mr. McDouall, however, had two ribs broken and received other injuries, and in spite of every thing that medical skill could do, died on the 13th October. Mr. McDouall was an old and esteemed resident, and his loss is much regretted. His funeral took place on 14th, and was largely attended; the shipping in harbour, and several houses on shore lowered their flags half-mast, as a token of respect for the deceased.

AN inquest was held on the 29th September on board the ship Mary Whitridge at Shanghai to inquire into the death of a seaman named Henry Bergh. The deceased had been ordered by the second mate Mathew Reed, to sling a stage, but did not fulfil the order properly, and the mate, according to the evidence, struck him on the mouth. He fell, and the mate then kicked and trod on him with his heavy boot, and knocked him on the shoulder with a ship's block to which a rope was attached. The man was taken up insensible and died shortly after. The witnesses varied as to the severity of the blows or kick, and the medical witnesses as to the cause of death; and the inquest was adjourned to admit of a post-mortem examination. The result goes to show that deceased's death ensued from the blows he received, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE *North China Herald* has the following concerning the murder of a Roman Catholic French Missionary at Szechuen. Once again, in the province of Szechuen, a Roman Catholic French Missionary has been murdered, though he was provided with a passport from Peking in perfectly good order. The Rev. Père Hue, accompanied by a native priest named Ta'y, went to the city of *Ki'ên-kiang-hi'en* with the intention of taking possession of a small house bought with the express permission of the high authorities of the province, superior to the local mandarin, who himself, seemingly acquiescing in the project, had previously informed the missionaries that nothing hindered their entering his territory. This mandarin, named Kouï, has always shown a spirit of violent hate against Foreigners and ill will to Christians, whom, in spite of the Imperial edicts which generally he did not post up, he had constantly refused hitherto to admit within the limits of his subprefecture. As to the city people, they were all most peaceful and showing a good spirit towards the missionaries, whom they had oftentimes before invited to come and reside amongst them. Suddenly, on the 5th of September, the residence of the two missionaries is invaded by a mob, who, rushing upon them, dragged them along the street, beating and wounding them till they had in their hands but two dead bodies. Naturally enough mandarin *Kouï*, to whom suspicion points strongly as the author of the riot, stopped quietly in this Yámen throughout, and did not attempt to restrain the outbreak. Is it to be hoped that the Foreign Legations will at last join in a common understanding to put an end to so frequent, so illegal, and so abominable crimes? There is open to them a very simple and, moreover, a very legal way, and one almost in conformity with the Chinese regulation. That is, to make *only responsible* for such crimes the mandarins of the place and the chiefs of the municipality (two powers who, united, are sovereign in China and do as they like), and never accept in their stead the poor misled people who do nothing but comply with their mandate. Will M. Hue be the last victim of Chinese perfidy? Or will, in the future, as has happened *three times* during the last eight years, a petty mandarin—nay, a private person—be allowed to violate with impunity the most solemn treaties and to butcher inoffensive and peaceable missionaries?

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *News* writes on the 24 h ult:—The weather has been fair for some days past. The river water has fallen some three feet since it burst into the Western plains. The waters in these plains still maintain their height, but those of the east plains have gone down considerably, during the last 7 days. On Sunday, the 21st instant, we had for twelve hours a gale from the north-east, which cooled the air some ten degrees. I saw several large flocks of wildgeon and wild ducks pass over to the south during the day. I have not heard any particular political news amongst the Chinese officials. Li-Hung-chang appears to be living very quietly in his yamun; Rumour says he will soon leave here for Pao ting-foo. Some three months back, we heard that he was daily engaged with four secretaries in drawing up a document on the history of the Yellow river, to be laid before His Majesty; but we have not heard that he has determined upon any project for the future welfare of the Tientsin and surrounding districts—a matter which personally interests the Chinese and foreigners here.

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